THE

FORCEP;

A JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT

OF

DENTAL SCIENCE,

PUBLISHED BY

THE N. Y. TEETH MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 404 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Vol. 1. **No. 3.**

NEW YORK:

JOSEPH DAVIS, PRINTER, No. 29 GOLD STREET.

1855.

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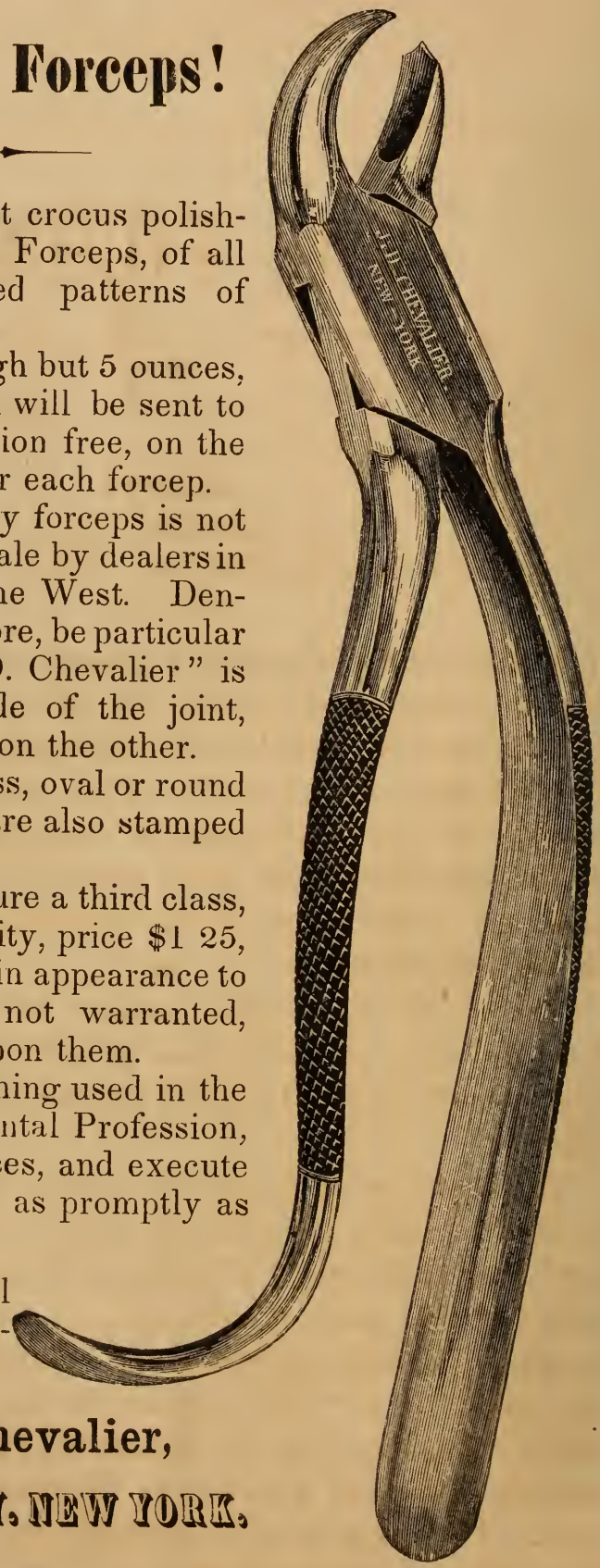

John D. Chevalier,

360 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE FORCEP.

Vol. 1. 1855. No. 3

[From the Dental Register of the West.]

ALLOYS.

BY GEORGE WATTS, M. D., D. D. S.

Read before the Mississippi Valley Association, Feb. 23d, 1855.

(*Continued.*)

The fusibility of metals is greatly increased by alloying, as is well illustrated by the alloy of platinum and arsenic, and the well known alloy composed of 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin, which melts at 212o instead of 514o, the mean of its elements. This increased fusibility is of great practical importance in the arts, and of special use to the mechanical dentist, as will be noticed presently.

The color of an alloy cannot be correctly inferred from the color of its component metals. The alloys of copper with zinc and arsenic are familiar illustrations of this fact.

The tendency of metals to unite with oxygen is augmented by being alloyed, and this tendency is often, if not always, the result of galvanic action. According to Faraday, 100 parts of steel, alloyed with 1 of platinum, is dissolved with effervescence in dilute sulphuric acid too weak to act with perceptible energy on common steel. This can only be explained by assuming that the steel is rendered positive by the presence of the platinum. The same thing is illustrated by the action of dilute acid on commercial zinc.

This tendency of the alloys to unite with oxygen, and the readiness with which metals oxydize, at their melting point, render some precautions necessary in the process of alloying. In combining tin and lead it is common to cover the surface of the metals with rosin, oil, or other substance, having an affinity for oxygen greater than that of the metals. The same general principle, modified to suit circumstances, will answer in all cases.

There is also some difficulty in obtaining uniform alloys from metals differing much in specific gravity. Every dentist has observed this in gold alloyed with silver and copper. Adequate stirring, or re-melting, is the remedy in such cases.

In uniting several metals, difficulty is often experienced from a want of affinity between two or more of them. This is best overcome by uniting in pairs those which combine most readily, and afterward uniting these with each other. For example, a small quantity of lead added to brass, produces a useful alloy for some purposes. This, however, would be difficult to accomplish directly, but it is readily effected by first combining the lead and zinc, and then adding melted copper.

Many alloys are important and interesting to the dentist. We will notice a few of these. Pure gold is too soft and flexible for the purposes of mechanical dentistry. This condition is overcome by alloying it with platinum, silver, copper, &c. In alloying for plate, some prefer silver, some copper, and others, as Prof. Harris, a mixture of both. A very good plate is obtained by alloying pure gold, (or ordinary coin,) with equal parts of silver and copper, reducing the gold to the required carat. Gold alloyed with platinum is strong and elastic, and is therefore valuable for clasps and backings, a less amount of substance affording the requisite strength. One part

of platinum to 10 or 12 of gold will, in general, give satisfactory results.

(To be continued.)

REPORT

Of the Proceedings for the permanent organization of the "American Dental Convention," held at Philadelphia Aug. 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1855.

In accordance with an (imperfectly distributed) invitation, signed by dentists residing in Philadelphia and vicinity, about one hundred members of the Profession attended the meeting.

At 10, A. M., the meeting was called to order by Dr. Goddard of Kentucky, who nominated Dr. J. S. Clark, of Louisiana, chairman *pro tem.* On motion of Dr. Dwinelle, of New York, Jno. M. Crowell, of New York, was appointed secretary *pro tem.*

On motion of Dr. Elisha Townsend, a committee was appointed to nominate officers for a permanent organization: whereupon Drs. G. E. Hawes, of N. Y.; S. P. Miller, of Mass.; J. P. McCalla, of Pa.; Wilson Potter, of Conn.; Dr. Bonsall, of Ohio; Dr. Munson, of D. C.; Geo. C. Brown, of N. J.; Dr. Goddard of Ky.; Dr. Cone, of Md.; Dr. Garrett, of Del.; were appointed. On motion of the chairman of the committee, Dr. J. S. Clark, of La., was added.

The committee on their return nominated Dr. J. B. Rich, of New York city, for president, and Dr. Chas. Bonsall, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for recording secretary, who were unanimously elected, and entered on their duties.

On motion of Dr. J. S. Clark, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report a plan and articles of association: Drs. Clark, Munson, Garrett, Goddard, Cameron, Marshall, Potter, Miller, Hawes, and Elisha

Townsend, who retired, and in a short time returned and submitted the following preamble and articles of association, which, with small alterations, were adopted for the future government of the Convention.

Your committee respectfully report:

At a National Convention of Dentists assembled in Philadelphia, on the 2d of August, 1855, for the purpose of consultation upon the measures best adapted to advance the science, the common interests and honor of the Profession, the following plan of organization was adopted.

ART. 1.—The association shall be called the American Dental Convention.

ART. 2.—The association is intended to promote professional and personal intercourse among those who are engaged in the cultivation and practice of Dentistry throughout the world, to advance the cause of Dental Education, and systematize and strengthen the exertions of its friends, and by a mutual interchange of opinions and experience, to advance the knowledge and liberalize the relations of the members.

ART. 3.—The Convention shall consist of the members of this Convention who shall sign these articles of association, and such other practitioners of Dentistry and auxiliary branches of science, as shall hereafter be elected to membership, and in like manner sign these artcles.

ART. 4.—Candidates for membership shall be nominated by a member of the Convention at any of its meetings, and every such candidate as shall receive a majority of the votes cast upon the question of his admission, shall be declared duly elected.

ART. 5.—The stated meetings of this Convention shall

be held once every year on such day and at such place as the Convention shall at each session appoint for the next meeting.

ART. 6.—The officers of this Convention shall be a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, all of whom shall be elected to serve for the ensuing year, on the first day of the annual session, or on such other day of the session as may be appointed by the Convention; and the officers incumbents shall hold their offices, and exercise the functions thereof, until their several successors shall be elected and installed.

ART. 7.—The Vice President shall, in the absence of the President, or in the event of his death or resignation, perform all the duties of the President; and in the absence, or death, or resignation of both the President and Vice President, the Corresponding Secretary shall serve as President *pro tempore*.

ART. 8.—All elections shall be determined by a majority of the votes cast by the members present; and the manner of voting shall be either *viva voce* or by ballot, as the Convention shall at the time determine.

ART. 9.—A committee to prepare business for the session shall be appointed by the President elected for the year then expiring, which committee shall consist of one member from each State represented.

ART. 10.—The business committee provided for in Art. 9, shall be the standing committee of reference for all essays and papers proposed to be read by members before the Convention, and shall report their number, subjects, and lengths to the President, with their advice as to the order most expedient to be observed in presenting them to the Convention; and the President shall thereupon appoint at his discretion the time at which

they shall be read, provided that it shall always be competent to the Convention to assign by resolution any other time for the reading of such papers, or to postpone such reading indefinitely. And the Convention may also, by resolution, order the reading of any paper or communication at such time as it may deem expedient.

ART. 11.—All papers read before the Convention by the members shall be the property, and be at the disposal of their authors, unless otherwise disposed of by resolution of the Convention, with the consent of the authors.

ART. 12.—The President may appoint any member or members of the Convention to read a paper, or papers, upon any professional subject at any subsequent session.

ART. 13.—The Convention shall order and determine all matters not herein provided for by resolution.

ART. 14.—The funds of the Convention shall be held and appropriated by the Recording Secretary to the discharge of its expenses; and he shall report his accounts to the Convention on the last day of the session, and shall assess a pro rata tax upon the members present to defray the same.

ART. 15.—The President shall, on the first day of the session held at the close of his term of office, organize the session, direct the reading of the minutes of the last session, and deliver an address before the Convention upon such subjects as he may deem most useful and important for their consideration.

ART. 16.—These articles may be altered and amended in whole or in part, at any session of the Convention, by a majority of the votes of the members present.

After the adoption of the Articles separately, Dr. E. Parry moved that the gentlemen present resolve them-

selves into the "American Dental Convention," when Dr. J. S. Clark, of La., was elected Vice President, and Dr. J. H. McQuillon, of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary. Adjourned to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On assembling, the President stated that it had been suggested to occupy the time during the sitting of the Convention in professional conversation and experience. Dr. E. Townsend proposed the preparation of gold for filling cavities, and explained a variety of modes, such as dividing a sheet in three parts, and rolling into a coil, and packing it with wedged-shape instruments, folding it as close as possible without hardening another with pellets, and packing it solid around the walls of the cavity; first and gradually condensing to the centre; the larger the cavity and thinner the walls, the thinner the gold should be; referred to the number of years he had been filling teeth, and stated that what he had recently seena nd heard of filling with cylinders would (he thought) render it necessary for the profession to learn all over again.

Dr. J. S. Clark stated, although this method of filling with cylinders rested its claims purely on scientific principles, and offered a beautiful theory, yet it was so much more beautiful in its results, that one practical test was worth all the description that could be given. Two plain surfaces, cut on two leaden bullets, and placed together, will cohere; the cylinder filling is nothing more or less than taking advantage of this principle of cohesion. These cylinders are formed by rolling strips of gold on a small, five-sided broach, as a bolt of cloth is rolled in length, to suit the depth of cavity to be filled. These are rolled of all sizes, from the size a full sheet would make, down to a fine cambric needle, and some

are made conical in shape, but most of plain shaft form. The application is, to place soft or lightly rolled cylinders in the cavity endwise, being careful that each cylinder reaches the bottom of the cavity and protrudes a little outside of the orifice; when the cavity is apparently full, a round instrument is passed down between them, and another cylinder, a little harder, is introduced. This is repeated, decreasing in size of instrument and cylinder (the latter of increased hardness), until no more can be introduced. At this point, the filling will be found one combined mass of gold, which can be cut and filed into shape, and polished as perfectly as any piece of molten gold, for the cylinders being, when introduced, all ventilated, or open at the end, and of plain surface and contact. By this manipulation, the air has been forced out, and cohesion takes place according to the natural laws of cohesion. It is well known that all cavities are not of regular shaft shape. All variations as to shape are easily filled in this way, by using cone-shaped cylinders. (The cone-shape can be formed by folding a strip of gold thicker on one edge than the other.) Irregular cavities, larger within, can be filled by placing the base of the cone inwards. A cavity of but two opposing walls, and they standing at nearly right angles to each other, is filled by springing an arch from one wall to the other, besides many other advantages. The operator will always be sure of finding the orifice, or margin of gold, perfect as to fullness and adaptation, I have used gold in this way almost exclusively for five years.

Dr. Townsend did not want to occupy the time of the Convention, but would state that the greatest difficulty with him was the preparation of a perfect cavity, and he was compelled to say, that after putting in a filling, "it would be a perfect filling, *if*"—but that *if* was generally

connected with the point alluded to by Dr. Clark, viz: a perfect orifice or margin of gold and tooth.

Dr. Arthur acknowledged the interest felt in this subject. The method mentioned by Dr. Clark would accomplish the object, if done in a thorough and perfect manner. Gold, when rolled, or made into pellets, becomes hardened, and is an imperfect material for performing this operation; it should be annealed after rolling. Dr. A. described his present method (which has already been published.) When sponge gold was first introduced, although an imperfect article, he used it with great avidity, and was disappointed in the results obtained; acknowledged the superior qualities of sponge gold as now made, but it is attended with difficulties; it is necessary to introduce it in small quantities, and condense it thoroughly with very small pointed instruments; requires more time than foil, and must be kept entirely free from moisture; when used in this way, considers it perfectly reliable. If he had not fallen on his present method of using foil, he should have relied on crystal gold entirely; considered that by annealing foil, after rolling it in the desired form to introduce it into the cavity, it possessed all the properties of adhesion and malleability claimed for crystal gold.

Dr. D. Neall stated that the doctrine of cohesion was no new one; prefers to make into pellets, and thoroughly condense as the operation proceeds; and, in a tone of pleasantry, stated he could not see how Dr. Clark filled his tumbler with pipe-stems and made them cohere.

[Interrupted by the President, who stated that the best mode to obtain the object desired, was for each member to state his own experience and method of operating, and not to attack the position of those who precede him.]

Dr. J. S. Clark hoped the gentleman would be allowed

to proceed, as he desired this mode to be discussed and fully tested. In his own practice, it had accomplished happy results.

Dr. J. M. Harris commenced filling teeth twenty-three years since, and, after describing various processes familiar to the profession, had settled upon the principle of rolling it up, as suggested by a lady.

Dr. J. D. Rich explained the method of preparing cylinders, and prefers that shown him by his preceptor, Dr. Parks, by winding the foil loosely over a watchmaker's broach. The cylinders should be placed in the cavity lengthways, and pressed against the walls. Adopts the plan of annealing just before using the foil, and performs the operation in a dark closet, and heats the foil to a dark cherry red; thinks it a mistake to use wedge-shaped instruments.

Dr. Dwinelle felt constrained to come to the rescue of sponge gold, and thought there was no argument like truth and facts; would only occupy a few moments in giving a little condensed truth; acknowledged the value of foil as an agent in saving teeth. The specific gravity of sponge gold, was 18–88; of pure gold, 19–2. It had stood all the severe tests it had been subjected to, and thought perfection had been reached with it; one of its great advantages was capability of being built up in absolutely independent form, rising above any sustaining walls of cavities. Thinks there is an objection to having the flame of the lamp come in contact with the foil, and prefers to anneal it on a gauze frame, made of platina wire.

Dr. Kingsbury came for the purpose of receiving, and did not expect to be called on to impart information. He adopts the annealing of the foil, the rationale of which is the increased porosity of the foil; has more confidence in good foil than in crystal gold.

Dr. S. P. Miller commenced with the ribbon folded, then changed to the pellets. Has used the cylinders (and tried gold in all the various modes), and found some difficulty with them; believes them admirably adapted for some cavities, especially straight walled ones, but prefers for irregular cavities and between teeth, pellets, slightly pinched, and ribbons; believes that gold should be prepared in different ways, to suit the cavity; is happy to hear of the improvement in crystal gold, and thinks if all that is claimed for it can be accomplished, the desideratum is obtained.

Dr. J. D. White supposed the cavity sufficiently dry, and, in order that no gentleman should claim the originality of this method one or two years hence, he would state, as moisture is the great bugbear in filling teeth, he had, in order to counteract its effect, been in the habit of greasing his foil with a little cod liver oil; thinks it goes home better, so to speak; has several cavities now in soak, &c.

Dr. J. F. B. Flagg had used the sponge gold, and his experience was adverse to it; proceeded to make some remarks on the course adopted by the manufactories in withholding a superior article from the profession, styling it humbug. [Called to order by the chair.]

Dr. E. Perry, of Pennsylvania, prepares his foil by cutting it into strips, and rolls it loosely into coils and reanneals it; is of opinion that gold foil deteriorates by exposure, friction in sending from place to place, and age; considers the rationale of the annealing process, that all foil presents on its surface small points that are elevated by annealing, which creates additional adhesion.

Adjourned to meet at 9½ o'clock Friday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Dr. Arthur moved to alter the name of this Association, contending that the name is inappropriate; supported his motion by an able argument, citing numerous authorities in support of his position. After remarks by Drs. Flagg, Townsend, McQuillan, and Dwinelle, Munson, &c., the name was changed to American Dental Convention.

The question suggested by Dr. Townsend for conversation—the best method of keeping the mouth and cavity dry during the operation of filling.

Dr. Rich, on being called on, stated he keeps the mouth dry by folded napkins of different sizes, especially in the lower jaw; dries the cavity by means of tissue paper, rubbed to break up the sizing, and torn into strips, and slightly twisted; for the purpose of keeping the flow of saliva from the upper jaw, to fold blotting paper quite thick, and press it immediately over the duct. By these modes, Dr. R. has never had a cavity get wet, during an operation lasting forty-five minutes to one hour.

Dr. J. H. Harris uses blotting paper, with this alteration;—he fills the duct first with a small pledget of cotton, dries the cavity, by dusting the cotton with very fine plaster; he claims for this method, that the plaster fills up the small tubercle.

Dr. Ballard uses paper thicker than tissue, known as French bibulous paper.

Dr. Dwinelle uses the bibulous paper, and first used it in consequence of Dr. Rich having suggested it to the American Society, at Saratoga, several years since. Dr. D. also explained the rationale of twisting it, that when pressed into the cavity, it presents numerous edges for

the purpose of absorption; also suggested the interesting subject of the secretion or leakage of the tubuli.

Dr. Clark was indebted to the Dental Journals for the suggestion of the use of paper, and uses lithographic paper; tears it into small pieces; for stopping the duct, uses a piece of the same, folded to about the size of a quarter of a dollar.

Dr. McQuillan uses paper; prefers a thinner paper—passes more readily into the pulp cavity. To protect the cavity from moisture, uses strips of muslin that have been washed to remove the sizing, about the size of one-half inch; uses small napkins, made by dividing a table napkin into sixteen or twenty parts, and envelopes the tongue with them.

Dr. Flagg uses thin cambric, well starched, and torn into strips, for drying cavities. Published a little article on the subject of exudation from the tubuli of the tooth; burnishes the cavity, and closes the dentine by this process.

Dr. Miller uses prepared flax and paper for pulp cavity and canal, cotton boiled in a weak solution of potash, and anything that appears to answer best.

Dr. Kingsbury used tissue paper eight years since; finds more difficulty in stopping the flow of saliva from the mucous membrane than from the duct; prefers paper without sizing; dips his paper into water, and allows it to dry; it absorbs more readily in mouths that are quickly submerged; uses small pieces of fine wet pressed sponge.

Dr. Buckingham uses paper, and keeps the gum away by wedges of soft pine wood.

Dr. White considered the cavity quite dry, and would confine his remarks to the folding of napkins; uses napkins of all sizes; rolls them over spiral springs and pieces

of whalebone ; in this manner, unruly tongues can be kept down ; uses paper, and prefers to partially dry the cavities, and scrapes them dry ; envelopes a tooth by folding a napkin over thin pieces of lead ; they readily take the form of the tooth ; uses artificial fingers for holding the napkin in place that reach farther into the mouth.

Dr. W. H. Clark prefers linen lint.

Dr. Mintzer uses cotton, sprinkled with plaster ; prefers it, as it absorbs more readily.

Dr. Fuller, in order to keep the gum away from cavities, uses cotton twine, by passing it between and around the teeth, and ties it ; considers it preferable, as it sustains itself ; uses watch-springs, whalebone, &c., inside napkins.

Dr. H. H. Martin dries the cavity by paper and scrapes it, and rubs it down, or burnishes it.

Dr. J. S. Clark felt grateful, and would like to know the man who invented the dove-tail wedge, enabling us to operate on sight instead of suspicion or in approximal cavities ; would go on a pilgrimage of one thousand miles to thank him.

Dr. Townsend mentioned some suggestions given him by the celebrated Dr. Hudson, of Philadelphia, in regard to napkins ; uses tissue paper ; considers cotton worthless for the purpose of drying the cavity ; uses it, however, for the purpose of wiping up the debris made by excavating the cavity ; uses dove-tail wedges made of the imported orange tooth picks, presenting a broad edge to the gum.

Dr. S. P. Miller uses chloroform, tannin, wedges of cotton and lint pressed in, and has found advantage from all these.

Dr. White described his finger apparatus ; it is similar to the Burr Thimble, the end being at right angles with the shaft ; uses the wedges, also ; packs tin-foil to keep

the gum away; the wedges do not always carry the gum far enough; uses the pledgets of cotton, letting the bulk hang out of the cavity, and renews it daily, until it lifts it like an arch around the cavity.

Dr. Townsend, when he cannot get his patients daily, winds the tooth with cotton cord, and forces the gum away; this he considers important for all such operations that have to be performed immediately.

Dr. Fleming considers the suggestion of plaster a good one.

Dr. J. S. Clark had examined a tooth plugged by Dr. Greenwood fifteen years, and found a small quantity of plaster in the bottom of the cavity, perfectly white and dry.

Dr. Serril, of Mass., suggested the use of pumice to prevent the exuding of cerum; he has found it very successful.

Dr. Parry thought calcined plaster an excellent article.

Dr. Munson proposed that the next subject should be interesting cases in dental practice.

Dr. Dwinelle, on being called on, gave an interesting case of a lady who had her teeth extracted by Dr Munson, and had a piece put in on the continuous gum plan. She felt a pain, and the mouth was much swollen, and found on examination a small opening near the front of the mouth; and, on being probed, proved very hard, and extended over the entire palatine arch; after great difficulty in breaking off a piece, found it to be enamel; dissected a line through in front, and, reaching in, with great exertion, extracted a large cuspidate tooth. The tooth was perfect in form, but was diseased and enlarged at the root. This case was stated to show the ignorance of the medical profession with regard to matters in con-

nection with the mouth. The discolored point was caused by its being treated with nitrate silver, under the impression that it was an enlargement of a scirrhous character.

Dr. Clark rose for the purpose of describing a similar case, caused by a small cuspidate.

Dr. Harris reported a similar case, before reported in the American Journal.

Dr. Serrill presented a right upper lateral incisor, removed from the mouth of a lady, and had been under the treatment of a physician several years. Also, reported another case of a left lower dens capientia.

At the request of Dr. Kingsbury, the proceedings of previous meeting were read and adopted.

Adjourned to 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Goddard offered a resolution that the subject for consideration shall be the different modes of allaying the sensibility of tooth bone.

Dr. Dwinelle proposed that Mr. Locke should have an opportunity to illustrate his models.

Dr. J. S. Clark does not have much confidence in any material to allay the sensibility; has seen teeth destroyed by applying arsenic in the mouth of a beautiful young lady; has almost abandoned the attempt to allay the sensibility in dentine.

Dr. Rich has tried arsenic, cobalt, &c., &c., and has met with the best success by administering ether, and has found this mode entirely successful. It must be administered carefully, and in very small quantities, not enough to produce even exhilaration; the slightest puff from an inhaler is sufficient.

Dr. Harris uses ether, introducing it into the cavity

with cotton for a short time; this mode he found very successful.

Dr. McQuillan has found great service in chloride of zinc previous to deliquescene taking place; has used arsenic to allay the sensibility of teeth around the neck by saturating thread in arsenic for a few hours, and then removes and thoroughly cleans the parts where the application was made; finds chloride of zinc always attended with pain.

Dr. Flagg is in favor of arsenic and morphene in equal portions by weight, placing a small quantity, leaving it from three to five hours; also, touching the part sensitive with muriatic acid, and immediately remove the decay.

Dr. Searle has used chloride of zinc, but from the great pain occasioned, has abandoned it; believes the best remedy was sympathy; convince the patient that the operation pains the operator as much as the patient.

Dr. Dwinelle has abandoned cobalt or arsenic; in a majority of cases, the teeth die from the smallest administration of either of these agents; uses chloroform and sympathy. Concentrated solution of camphor is good for many cases, applied frequently in the same cavity; has used kreosote and tannin in some cases with success; treated a case very successfully with nitrate of silver, and cut away all the discolored bone.

Dr. Ballard has adopted and used for the last eight months chloride of zinc and chloroform. This rarely gives pain; produces a slight heat; the excavating of the cavity can be commenced in one or two minutes after the application; places a small piece of chloride of zinc in a vial, and covers it with chloroform; this lasts for several months; uses a piece of stick, pointed and cut thin, with sufficient elasticity to scrape enough of the soft-

ened chloride, and paints the cavity over with it; it operates almost immediately; has never known any injury to a tooth treated in this way; considers arsenic objectionable.

Dr. Kingsbury condemns arsenic; he removes the decayed portion, and polishes the surface of the cavity.

Dr. Miller does not advocate the use of arsenic; has used it with varied success; also, has a preparation of morphene and tannin, chloride of zinc, &c.

Dr. Griffith has found the most sensitive point where the dentine determines with the enamel; has tried arsenic with bad effects in almost all cases; has used chloride of zinc successfully.

Dr. Buckingham uses chloride of zinc, in a dry state, very successfully.

Dr. Fleming stated that by making the excavator intensely sharp, he removes the sensitive portion without much pain.

Dr. John Allen corroborated the last gentleman; has never used the zinc; tried the arsenic unsuccessfully.

Dr. Foster has pursued the course adopted by Dr. Flagg; uses kreosote, morphene, and arsenious acid, the latter in minute portions, and allowing it to remain but a short time.

Dr. Martin has used arsenic, but has abandoned arsenic, and taken to sympathy; has used chloride of zinc in hard form successfully.

Dr. Moore has used arsenic in combination with morphene; has latterly abandoned the use of all agents except dry arsenic—it has been more successful, and does not penetrate as deep, as prepared arsenic.

Dr. D. Neall would use arsenic only if he intended to destroy a tooth; has tried all the various remedies, and prefers the following R:—three inches of fine Arkansas

stone, three drops of oil, and six inches of the finest steel made into a point; mix together until a keen edge is produced, and then go at it in earnest, commencing where the decay is less deep; he can whip out the more sensitive portions of the bone in a short time, without much pain.

Dr. Parker corroborates the last gentleman, and sometimes uses minute quantities of arsenic mixed with wax.

Dr. Mintzer used arsenic when the nerve is exposed, and wishes to destroy it; has abandoned its use except in these cases.

Dr. Arthur* has used arsenic successfully, and that arsenic is a perfectly reliable article, there can be no doubt; has never used it in combination with kreosote; uses it dry, and when so applied, if not too near the pulp cavity, can remain about five hours. (Dr. A. illustrated his position on arsenic by some forcible and scientific remarks, giving valuable suggestions.) Considers cobalt less soluble, and thinks it inefficient for the purpose; protects the pulp cavity when nearly exposed, by placing wax immediately over it.

Dr. Parry has used arsenic and sulphate morphene dry.

Dr. Palmer has used arsenic in very small quantities in combination with morphene, and hopes some gentleman will suggest an agent to take the place of kreosote, which he considers a very efficacious but offensive remedy.

Dr. Munson does not consider it expedient to fill teeth until the sensibility is entirely destroyed.

Dr. Goddard has tried all remedies, and approved of Dr. Neall's receipt.

Dr. J. D. White has used arsenic for seventeen years;

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*We regret he spoke in so low a tone that we are unable to report him in full.

it does destroy the sensibility; has seen a sett of teeth within a few days that have been dead several years; applies it dry, covering the cavity over the whole surface; is in the habit of using chloride of zinc, on cotton dipped in kreosote, and has found this successful; applies arsenious acid alone; if it is used in solution, the kreosote permeates the tooth much faster; it constantly occurs to him that he kills teeth by the use of arsenic, and considers that it should be used with great care; it is also indispensible to cut after it and get it all out, otherwise it will permeate the entire depth of the tooth.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. E. Townsend exhibited to the Convention a large ring with ivory setting (presented to him by the heirs of the late Dr. J. F. Flagg, of Boston,) to be used as a protection in operating in the mouths of children; also, file carriers, with knife blade files.

Dr. Flagg explained his process of taking models and dies; takes his impressions in wax; makes his dies of tin three, lead seven, bismuth six parts, and pours on the plaster model.

Dr. E. Townsend mentioned the necessity of combating the strong prejudice existing against filing teeth, in the minds of physicians and patients, and the importance of taking a firm stand, and assuming all responsibility.

Dr. Gilliams, sen., alluded to the mode of filing teeth thirty-five years since, and referred to several instances of extensive filing, with beneficial results.

Dr. Miller agreed with the two last gentlemen, and advocated the generous use of the file when necessary.

Dr. J. Harris prefers cutting instruments to filing.

Dr. E. Townsend approves of cutters, and thinks the teeth can be separated with them to conform to the reigning characteristics of features and organization better than filing.

Dr. J. S. Clark advocated the use of cutters ; prefers separating childrens' teeth, and deprecated in strong language the mutilation of teeth, especially in children; uses cotton in some cases, India rubber in others, and mentioned the care necessary to prevent inflammation, especially in spongy gums.

Dr. Flagg does not use the file, generally ; prefers to separate with India rubber, and stated the greater amount of inflammation takes place within twenty-four hours, when reaction occurs, and the teeth are then less painful.

Dr. McQuillan prefers cutting instruments for separating teeth, and in doubtful cases of decay, separates with India rubber.

Dr. J. Allen advocated filing and burnishing the surface, filed or cut.

Dr. Parry mentioned a case of filing observed by him since 1822; uses cutting instruments, and objects to rough filing and jarring the teeth.

Dr. Locke advocated filing from the posterior of the tooth, so as not to mar its form.

Dr. Buckingham uses cutting forceps, similar in form to the filling forceps.

Dr. Ballard does not file only in cases where it is absolutely necessary, and so regulating the spaces that the action of the tongue and mastication will keep them free and clean.

Dr. D. Neall files, and loves an old file.

Dr. Walton has his own teeth one-third filed away, and they remain perfectly good.

Dr. Dwinelle never uses the file in front teeth, only in extreme cases; prefers wood wedges, cotton, India rubber, &c. The teeth should not be allowed to come together immediately; uses boiled India rubber; it does not become offensive; stated a case where Dr. Hudson had filed twenty-five years since, to remove decay below the gum with V shaped file, and they remain good.

Dr. Arthur prefers filing to separating.

Dr. Dwinelle explained his mode of separating with wedges, by drawing on the blackboard.

Dr. Martin has found several cases separated with India rubber, &c., and allowed to come together, decayed; prefers to separate childrens teeth.

Dr. Rich has never used wood; prefers India rubber, boiled until it becomes white; it expands well, and is not so unsightly in the mouth—brings them back to their former position in a gradual manner; teeth can be separated sufficiently for examining in a few minutes with tape; uses files and cutters; prefers to save one-fourth of a tooth to none; uses cutters as being more speedy and avoiding the disagreeable vibration; prevents the rubber from slipping up by a network made of floss silk and passed over the cutting edge.

At this stage of the proceedings, a resolution was offered to change the place of meeting for the ensuing year, Dr. Rich advocating the change, alleging the want of unanimity amongst the profession in New York, and Drs. Dwinelle, Harris, Townsend, Parry, Jno. M. Crowell, and others, denying the position assumed. The resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

Resolved, that the profession be recommended to form local Associations.

Dr. McQuillan moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the President for the impartial manner

in which he had presided over the deliberations of this body. Adopted unanimously.

Dr. Goddard moved that the strangers to the city of Philadelphia return their acknowledgments for the hospitable and cordial manner in which they had been entertained. Carried unanimously.

Adjourned.

The following gentlemen were present during the meetings of the Convention, and about eighty joined the Association:

Drs. J. S. Clark, J. B. Rich, B. F. Maguire, C. W. Ballard, E. J. Dunning, D. R. Parmly, Geo. E. Hawes, Jno. Allen, Jno. M. Crowell, of New York.

Drs. E. Townsend, H. S. Burr, David Roberts, J. D. White, W. R. White, S. White, S. L. Mintzer, Chas. Neill, J. J. Griffith, Spencer Roberts, J. H. Aithens, J. H. McQuillan, J. Gilliams, J. Hayhurst, J. McClusky, C. N Pierce, W. H. Clark, C. A. Dubouchet, Jas. S. Gilliams, A. R. Shaw, D. B. Whipple, M. J. Asch, J. R. Rubencame, C B. Foster, Danl. Neall, H. R. Nutzby Jed., A. J. Heston, W. Calvert, Saml. Walton, Jas. M. Harris, R. Arthur, T. L. Buckingham, J. F. B. Flagg, Jos. E. Parker, T. G. Armstrong, A. R. Johnson. Edward Townsend, S. Dillingham, J. S. O'Neil, A. M. Asay, Philadelphia, Pa.

Drs. H. N. Fenn, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Dwinelle, Cazenovia, N. Y.; W. A. Palmer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; C. S. Weeks, Bedford, Westchester, N. Y.; S. P. Miller, Henry Bishop, Worcester, Mass.; Flavius Searle, Springfield, Mass.; Wilson Potter, Norwich, Conn.; C. A. Kingsbury, Geo. C. Browne, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Ely Parry, J. McCalla, S. Welchens, J. Waylan, Lancaster, Pa.; J. Fleming, Harrisburg, Pa.; C. Moore, Pottstown; C. M. Valentine, Jesse C. Greene, E. P. Worrall, Westchester, Pa.; J. Vallerchamp, N. Berlin, Union county, Pa.; Jas. Locke, Williamsport, Pa.; S. Hutchinson, Hollidaysburgh, Pa.; H. H. Martin, Jersey Shore; J. M. Surgeson, Rockville, Chester county, Pa.; G. W. H. Whitaker, Bridgeton, N. J.; W. H. Hunter, Charles Bonsall, J. G. Cameron, Cincinnati, O.; H. B. Young, Zanesville, O. W. H. Goddard, Louisville, Ky.; Wm Garrett, Wilmington, Del.; Owen Munson, Washington, D. C.; V. Shinn, Georgetown, D. C.

Friday evening the members of the Convention were invited by the Philadelphia members, and partook of a collation, at which Dr. Townsend welcomed the non-resident members in his usual cordial manner. Dr. Dwinelle, on being called on, responded, and complimented Dr. T. on being the founder of the American Convention. Dr. T. replied, and expressed it as the most ardent desire of his heart to see the profession united and meeting together in harmony for the interchange of ideas.

Dr. Rich, on being called on, expressed great pleasure in the proceedings, and contrasted the means of acquiring information at the present time with years gone by. He also paid a high tribute to Dr. Solyman Brown, as being the first to advocate a liberal interchange of opinions among members of the dental profession. Remarks and sentiments were offered by Drs. Neall, J. D. White, Clark, Ballard, Palmer, Cone, &c.

[In answer to inquiries received, we will state that this Association invites all members of the profession to be present and join them at their Annual Meeting, on the first Wednesday in August, 1856, in the city of New York; and, for the information of those who are skeptical, that (judging from observation and conversation with its members) it is not composed of, or intended to supersede, the American Society; that it is not amalgum or anti-amalgum, wedded to sponge gold or foil, continuous gum or gutta percha; is not the offspring of any college, association, or clique, and will not debase its "high intent" for the purposes of personal ambition. It is an Association for members of the profession to meet together, and give their experience, mode of practice, and any information that will tend to improve the character of dental operations.

We will take great pleasure in proposing any gentlemen for membership who will authorize us to do so.

J. M. C.]

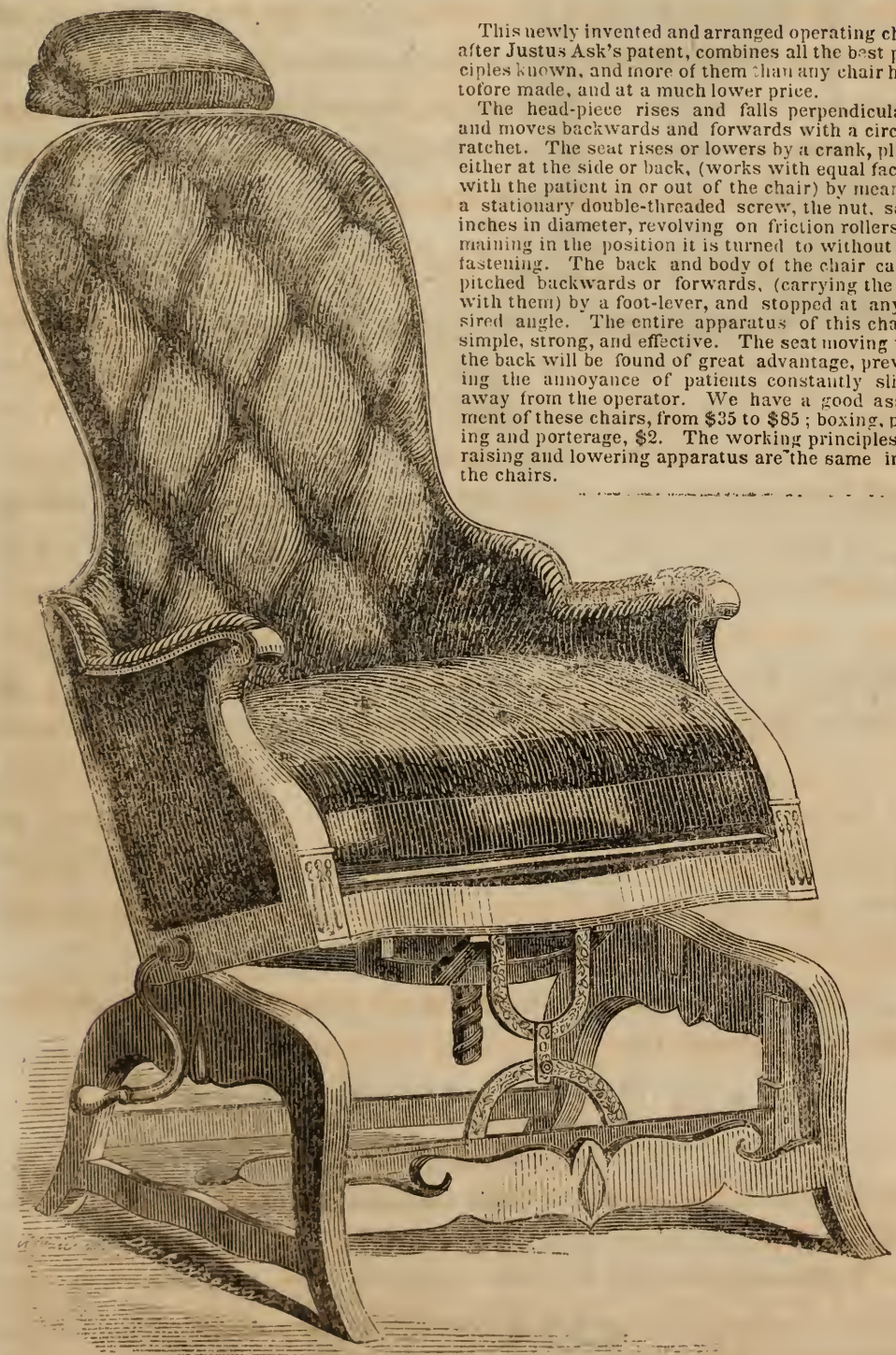
BOOK NOTICE.

Harris's Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery—Sixth Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

This valuable work, which has now reached its sixth edition, offers the advantages of all its original matter, together with large additions, bringing down the principles of the most approved dental practice to the present time. The time will come, if, indeed, it has not already arrived, when the dental professiou throughout the world, and particularly in the United States of America, will fell and express the weight of obligation under which this indefatigable and capable author has placed them

New York Teeth Manufacturing Company's

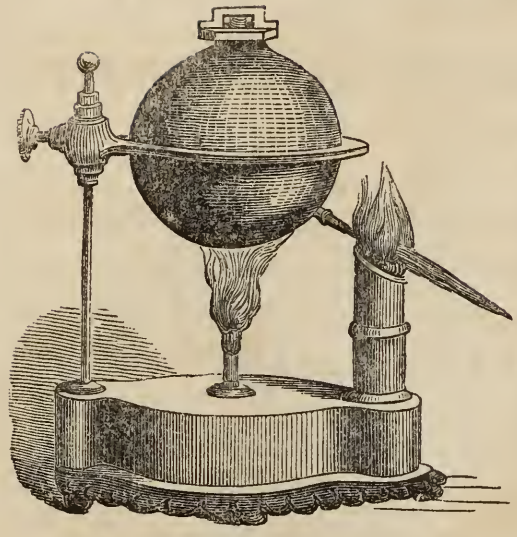
CATALOGUE AND PRICE CURRENT.



This newly invented and arranged operating chair, after Justus Ask's patent, combines all the best principles known, and more of them than any chair heretofore made, and at a much lower price.

The head-piece rises and falls perpendicularly, and moves backwards and forwards with a circular ratchet. The seat rises or lowers by a crank, placed either at the side or back, (works with equal facility with the patient in or out of the chair) by means of a stationary double-threaded screw, the nut, seven inches in diameter, revolving on friction rollers, remaining in the position it is turned to without any fastening. The back and body of the chair can be pitched backwards or forwards, (carrying the seat with them) by a foot-lever, and stopped at any desired angle. The entire apparatus of this chair is simple, strong, and effective. The seat moving with the back will be found of great advantage, preventing the annoyance of patients constantly sliding away from the operator. We have a good assortment of these chairs, from $35 to $85; boxing, packing and porterage, $2. The working principles and raising and lowering apparatus are the same in all the chairs.

Dental Chair.



Self-Acting Blowpipe.

Is manufactured for this Company wholly of brass, with the exception of the pedestal, which is of iron. The ball is thick and strong, with safety valve on top, and every part constructed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, being made by an ecxellent artizan of long experience in his business. To persons having feeble lungs, or otherwise disinclined to use the mouth blowpipe, this apparatus is an invaluable acquisition. Price, $10 00; extra thickness, $10 50.

The Company has also the Bellows Blowpipe, constructed by Dr. Loomis, of Saratoga, impelled by a lateral motion of the knee. Price, $10 00.

Metals.

GOLD.

Gold plate, 18 carat	per Dwt	$0 90	Gold spiral springs	per Dwt	$1 00
Gold plate alloyed with Platina for clasps	per Dwt	90	Gold solder 16 carat	do	75
Gold plate, 20 carat	do	1 00	Gold solder 18 carat	do	90
Gold wire	do	90	Sponge gold for stoppings	per oz	32 00

SILVER.

Silver plate	per Dwt	$0 09	Precipitated silver		$
Silver wire	do	10	Granulated silver		
Pure silver			Silver solder	per Dwt	09

Our silver solder flows beautifully, with the toughness of plate.

PLATINA.

PLATINA SOLDER FOR CONTINUOUS GUM WORK.

Platina plate	per oz	$7 50	Lead	do	$
Platina wire	do		Platina sponge	do	
Bismuth	do		Tin	do	
Zinc	do		Spelter	do	
Platina plate cut to pattern	do	8 00	Cadmium	do	1 00

Excavators, Burrs, and Drills.

Small steel handles $1 00	Steel file cut handles 4 50	Pearl handles
Large steel wire handles. 1 25	Ivory handles 0 50 to 0 88	Ebony handles
Steel octagon handles 1 25		

GUTTA PERCHA.

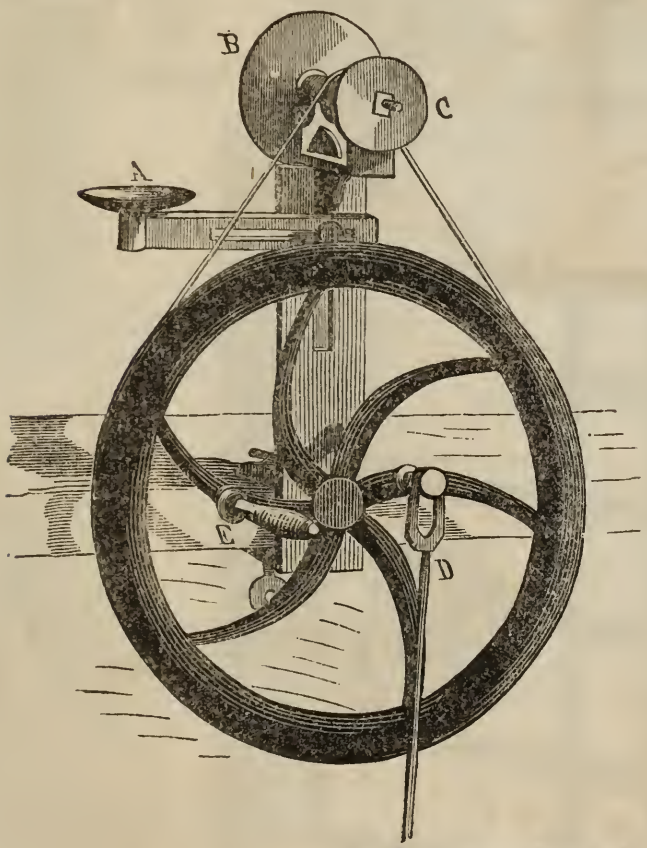
Gutta Percha base for temporary sets, a superior article, entirely free from oil, white or colored; a good imitation of gum, at $30 00 per lb., or $2 00 per oz. advordupois.

Instructions for using it

GRATIS.

Minerals.

Feldt Spar, ground	per lb	$0 75	Lake Superior Stone, for finishing fillings or plate—a new and superior article.		
Feldt Spar, not ground	do	20			
Quartz, ground	do	75	Turkey Stone		
Quartz, not ground	do	10	Asbestos		
Rotton Stone			Oxide uranium		
Rouge			Oxide Titanium		
Crocus			Oxide cobalt		
Scotch Stone			Oxide Manganese		
Arkansas Stone			Oxide gold		



Mead's Lathe.

This machine is designed to be screwed to a bench or a table, and carries two corundum wheels at a time, or a wheel and brush if desired. A is a cast iron rest, moveable at the will of the operator; B is one of the corundum wheels, and C the other. D is the attachment for movement by the foot and E the handle when hand power is employed. The balance-wheel is proportioned to the size and power of the apparatus. Price, $10.

This is the best grinding machine with which we are acquainted at the price, suitable for either a stationary or traveling dentist.

TEETH.

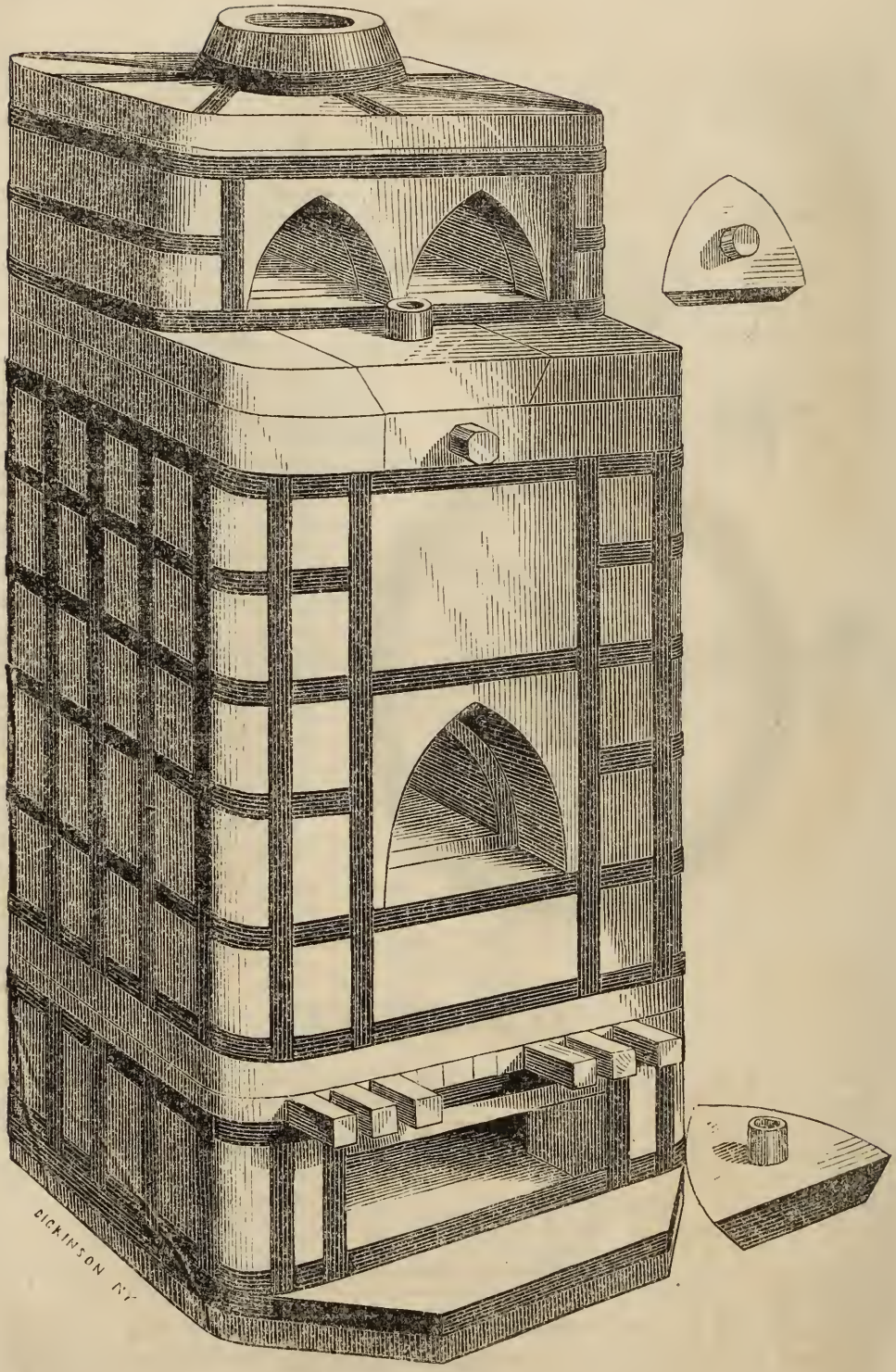
Gum front teeth.	per hundred,	$20 00	Plain front teeth,	per hundred,	$10 00
Gum, Mo. and Bi.	do.	20 00	Plain Mo and Bi,	do.	10 00
Continuous gum teeth,	do.	10 00	Pivot teeth,	do.	10 00
Gum fronts, in sections of 3 teeth, each section,		1 00	Block teeth, upper or lower set entire, per tooth,		75
Gum, Mo. and Bi, in sections of 2, each section,		40	Blocks in partial sets, each tooth,		75 cents to 1 00

Block teeth and Continuous Gum teeth mounted and finished on reasonable terms.

Orders will be filled without delay by the Actuaries of the Company, who are experienced in the practice of Dentistry, consequently Dentists may rely upon having teeth sent with strict regard to description and the requirements of each case.

Forceps.

OCTAGON JOINT.....$2 00 OVAL JOINTS.....$1 75



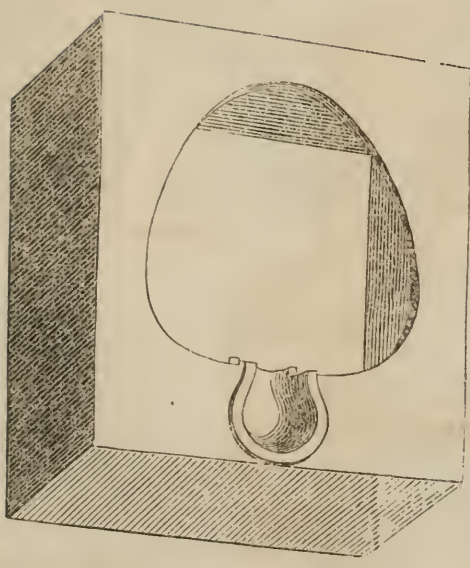
Dental Furnaces.

On this page is a drawing of a furnace, we designed and manufacture for baking blocks and Continuous Gum work. The two upper muffles are for heating and annealing the work, the blaze and heat from the fire passing between and around them. They are made in a substantial manner, two inches thick, well hooped, and tapering or larger below, to admit of the coal settling around the lower or baking muffle.

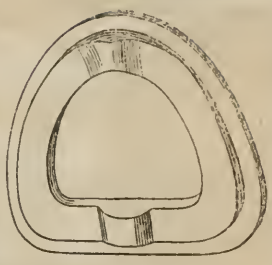
The two-story furnace, with three muffles, doors, stoppers, and muffle-rest. $18; the one-story furnace, with muffle, doors, stoppers, and muffle-rest, $12. Boxing and packing extra.

Locke's Flask.

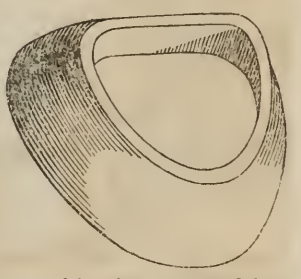
No. 1.



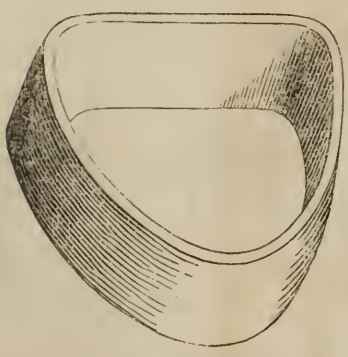
No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.



This "casting apparatus" is composed of four parts, which we shall designate by numbers, thus:—Moulding Flask, No. 1; Follow plate, No. 2, Die Flask, No. 3; and Counter Die Flask, No. 4.

Mode of Using them.—After the impression is prepared for receiving the plaster, and any excess of the outer rim removed, it is filled with plaster, when No. 2 is adjusted, with the convex side down, upon it, and a little more plaster filled in the concavity of No. 2, to fasten it to the plaster cast beneath. Care should be taken to adjust No. 2 so that the plaster cast will be in the center of it when removed from the impression.

After removing, there will be found on the face of No. 2, a plaster cast only of the palatial and alveolar ridge; and, consequently, but little to trim. varnish, and mould.

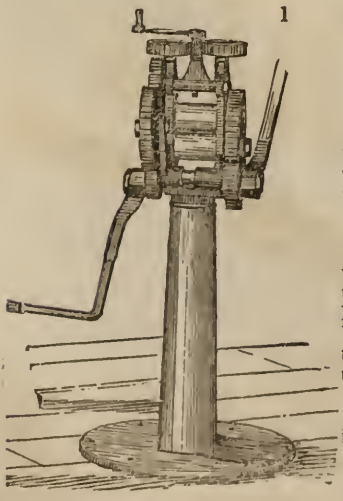
After trimming and varnishing, place No. 2 upside down on a board, and No. 1 also upside down over it, and the face of the cast will be right for packing the sand. Fill up No. 1, and pack well; then turn upside down, after tapping it lightly on the side, and you will usually find the cast attached to No. 2 where you placed it on the board. If not, remove in your usual way. Then place No. 3, with large end down, over the impression in the sand, when it will perfectly fit into the depression made by the flange on the edge of No. 2, as well as to the opening in No. 1.

The first of the metal is poured into the little cup in No. 1, behind No. 3, for the purpose of filllng up the bottom without displacing the sand—balance poured into the top of No. 3. Price, $1,25 each; set of four pieces.

After cooling and cutting off the little protuberance with a chisel on the back of the die, and preparing the face of it in the usual way, place the larger end of No. 4 over it, and proceed to fill up the counter die

Rolling Mills.

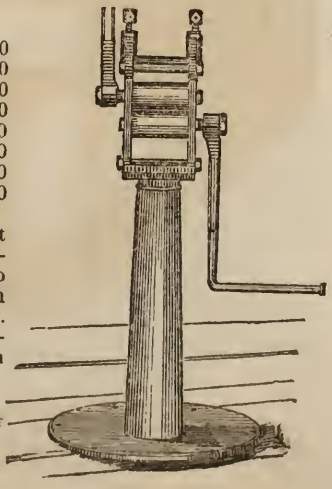
1



3 inch	plain	$35 00
3 "	geared	37 00
3½ "	plain	40 00
3½ "	geared	45 00
4 "	plain	45 00
4 "	geared	47 00
4½ "	plain	50 00
4½ "	geared	52 00

These Mills are bolted on neat cast iron columns, without extra cost, and can be attached to the floor in a few moments with large screws, when desired. Without the columns, a deduction of $5 will be made from the above prices.

1 is a double-geared Mill, 4½ inch rolls, at $90.



Dentists' Files.

per doz.

Stubb's separating files...
Rifflers.....
Plate, 6 inch.....
" 5 " .....
" 4 " .....
" 3 " .....
Round, 3½ inch.....
Separating, per doz.....$1 25
Finishing, " 1 50
Flat oval, separating..... 1 50
Molar, curved, per pair... 0 50
Molar, double edge, for either side of the mouth, each..... $0 31
Oval stump, " 0 15
Half round. .....

Mirrors.

Mouth Mirrors—wood.....$0 25
Pearl handle—pocket..... 1 00
do do carved..... 2 00
Wire handle do 1 00
Pearl handle with hinge.....$2 00
do do carved do..... 3 00
Hand mirrors—small..... 0 75

Syringes.

German silver.....$1 50
Silver, in cases.....
Brittania, with silver pipe, from $1 25 to $3 50
Gold, in cases... .....

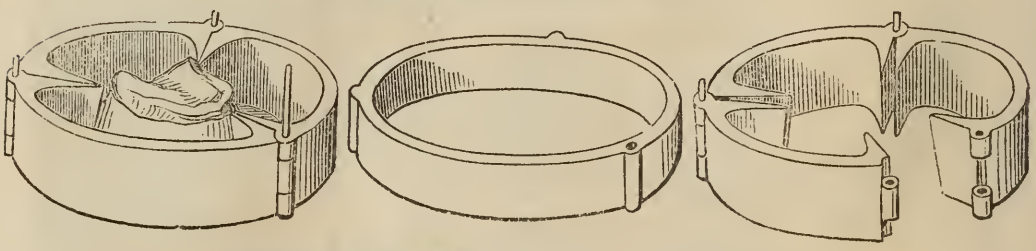
Tooth Powder Boxes.

Of wood, plain..... .....per doz....$0 25
Of wood, varnished and labelled " 1 00
Of Porcelain.....per doz....$0 75
Of glass ..... " 87 to 1 00

Spittoons.

In mahogany or black walnut, with marble top.....$15 00
Colored glass funnels, 75 to $1 50.....
A neat article of ornamented cast iron, bronzed, from $10 00 to $15 00

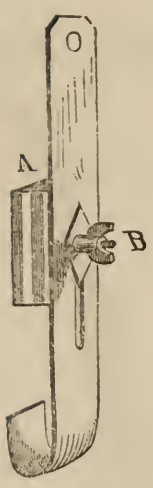
Hawes' Moulding Flask.



Articles for Mechanical Dentistry.

Wire drawing plates....
Screw plates and taps...
Plate gauges, American.
Plate gauges, English...
Scales and weights.....
Bench vices..... ....
Saw frames. Saws.....
Tooth polishers, Parmly's.....
Ingots.....
Lathes ....
Copper pans for acid....
Alcohol lamps..... ...
Oil lamps.....
Impression cups, Br'ia..$ 0 37
Lower impression cups, a new article for taking plaster impresions..... 0 75
Hawes' moulding flask.. 2 00
Miles' " " .. 0 50
Meads' " " .. 0 37
Sylvester's " copper. 0 40
Casting sand.....
Blow pipes, 9 inches. ..$ 0 20
do 12 " 0 25
do 14 " 0 37
do with chamber 14 inches..... 0 50
Self-acting blow pipe.... 10 00
Plate punch..... 1 50
do 2 00
do with spring.... 2 50
Plate bending forceps.... 1 50
Clasp bending foreeps... 1 75
Ladles..... ..... 0 63
Ladles, smaller..... 0 44
Plate scrapers 0 25
Plate Burnishers..... 0 38
Blood-stone burnishers.. 1 25
Wheel brushes, 2 row... 0 25
do 3 " ... 0 37
do 4 " ... 0 50
Anvils..... .....
Hammers..... ..
Portable Lathes.....
Hand Lathes.....
Small circular saws..... 0 50
Burrs for trim'ing solder.$ 0 50
Grinding machine, iron.. 3 00
do 2 stones..... 2 50
do do 6 50
do brass..... 5 00
Teeth holders... ..... 0 31
Tweezers..... ..... 0 20
Plugging pliers. .....
Soldering pans.....
Dentists' forges, $10, 18, and $22.....
Pliers for holding teeth whilst grinding them..... 1 00
Plate shears, curved.. .. 2 00
do straight.... 1 50
Plate for compressing Pivots.....
Plate for cutting pivots..
Continuous gum body..
do do enamel.
Block body .....
Gum enamel..... .....
Blue do .....

CORUNDUM WHEELS.—A superior article of Corundum Wheels, comprising grooved and plain sides, round, sharp and square edges—of more than fifty different patterns and sizes, from ¼ of an inch to 6 inches in diameter. Prices, from 10 cents to $1 00.

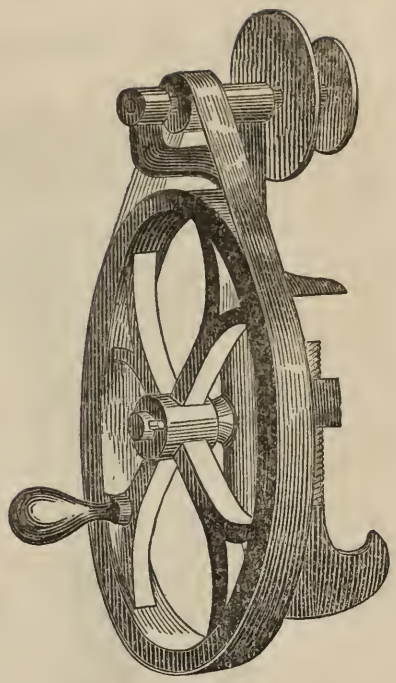


Battery for Galvanizing.

This Galvanic Pile of alternating plates of zinc and copper, has a curvatnre at the end for holding a set of teeth in their place, while immersed in the acid menstruum from which the gold in solution is precipated.

This is believed to be the simplest and most expeditious mode of gilding for dental purposes now in use. Price, with a screw, $2 00; without screw, $1 50; gold solution. $4 00 per ½ ounce of gold.

We have also another kind of galvanizing apparatus, of excellent construction, contained in a small box for transportation, accompanied by a printed description of the process, compact and neatly arranged. Price, $5 00.



This small lathe, occupying a space 6 inches by 4 inches, will be found very convenient and effective for those having to perform operations out of the office. Price, $6 50.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Sockets for excavators..
Burrs for sockets.....
Drills for sockets.....
Excavators for sockets..
File Carriers, 1 00 to $3 50
Portable head-rests.....
Pivot wood..... ...
Articulators, 50c. to 1 00
Ambler's Jour. of Dental Operations..... 2 00
" Dentists Acct. Book.....
Waters' Dental Register, 5 50 to $2 50
Floss silk..... ..
Yellow wax.....
White wax.....
Hill's stopping.....
Porcelain slabs, 12 inch.
do 14 inch.
Drill stocks.....
Tooth brushes, per doz.
Dividers..... .....
Reynolds' dental detergent,..... .... $1 00
Reynolds' tooth purifier. 0 25
Furnaces, 8 00 to 18 00
Muffles, 25 to 0 50
Slides, 8 to 0 12
Fire clay. .....
Fire brick.....
Files of all sizes..... ..
Gutta percha bands for lathes.....

Works on Dentistry.

Harris' Practice.....$4 00
Harris' Dictionary..... 4 50
Bond's Dental Medicine.. 2 50
Horner's Students' Guide. 0 50
Arthur on Diseases of the teeth 0 50
Flagg on Ether and Chloroform..... 0 75
Goddard on the teeth.. ..
Thompson's Facts for the People $0 75
Pigot's Dental Chemistry and Metallurgy..... 3 00
Handy's Text-Book of An- 4 00

PERIODICALS.

Forcep..... 1 00
Am. Journal of Dental Science.....$5 00
Dental Register of the West..... 3 00
New York Dental Recorder 2 00
Dentologia, with Parmly's Notes.....

Casting Flask.

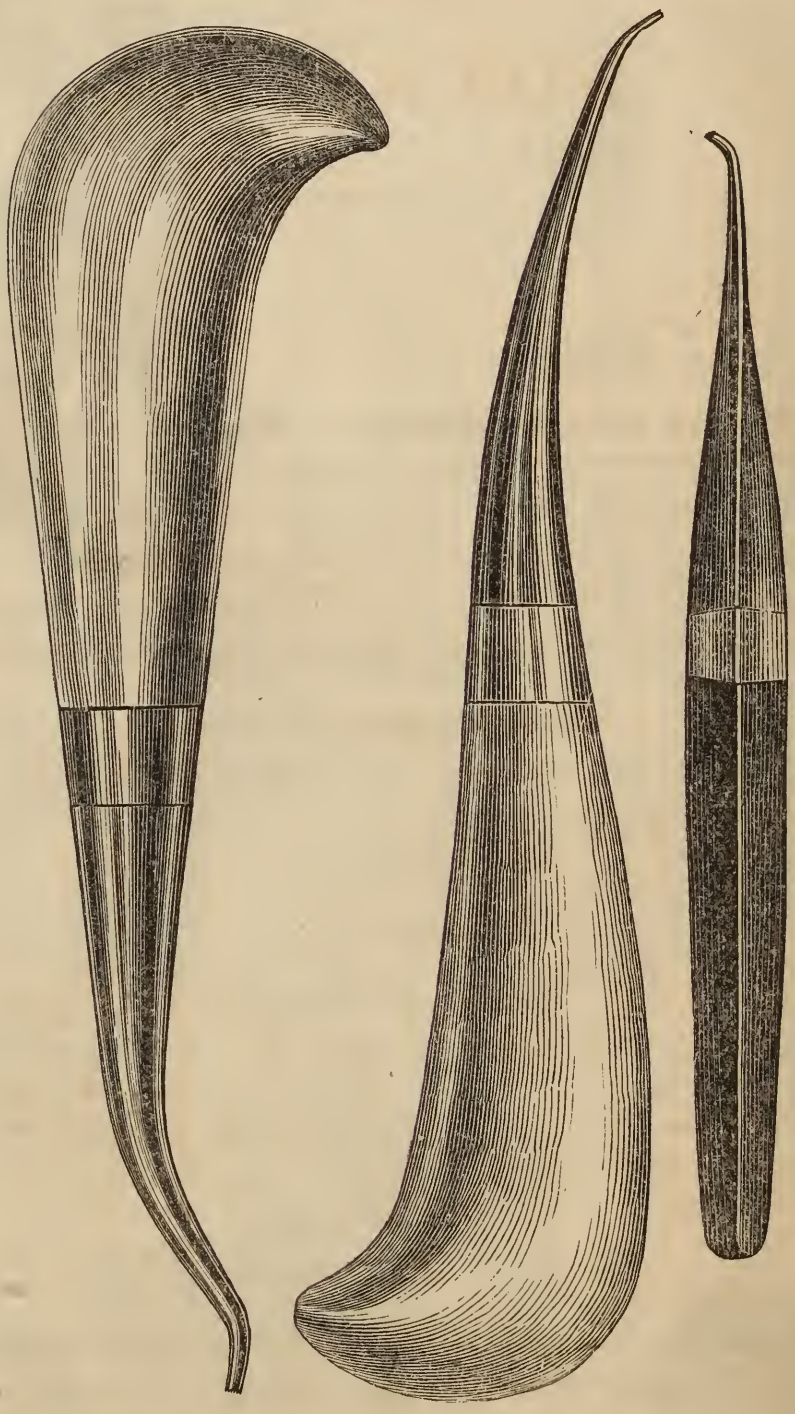
No. 1.

No. 2.

In using this Flask, the small end is placed downward on a flat surface over the wax impression. The inside of the flask should be oiled. Then fill the flask to within three-tourths of an inch of the top, or larger end, with plaster of Paris of the usual consistency for moulding. When the plaster becomes consolidated, turn the flask over on its larger end, and a smart blow upon the bench or table will cause the plaster cast to fall. After carefully removing the wax and drying the plaster, trim it and cover it with a coat of varnish. Then replace the plaster cast in the flask as it stands with its larger end on the bench, and sift upon the cast moulding sand, and pack it till the cast is filled. Remove the plaster cast carefully, and when the sand has been thoroughly dried, pour in the metal intended for the male cast. When cold, remove the sand, introdnce the metal for the female cast, and the work is completed.

No. 1 represents the flask; No, 2 the plaster cast when withdrawn.

Dr. C. W. Ballard's Sponge Gold Condensers.



A large assortment of Points, suitable for filling with crystal gold, Drs. Harris Hunter, Dwinelle, and Ballard's patterns.

GREAT DENTAL TRIAL

OF

ALLEN vs. HUNTER.

We would inform the Profession that we have published a very correct and impartial report of this case, embracing all the important testimony; a full exposition of the law on patents; the able arguments of the counsels; the charge of the judge, and the verdict of the jury.

The Profession will thus get a complete history of this improvement. They will get the experience of the Profession in its use, and learn much of the best mode of working the materials.

A vast amount of scientific matter will be found in the report, and arranged in just that manner best suited to the wants of the Profession.

It is for sale at the following places:

Jones, White & McCurdy,	*Philadelphia.*
Oram & Armstrong,	"
Jones, White & McCurdy,	*New York.*
J. D. Chevalier,	"
New York Teeth Manufacturing Co.	"
Sutton & Raynor,	"
Jones, White, & McCurdy,	*Boston, Mass.*
Codman's Dental Depot,	" "
Francis Arnold,	*Baltimore, Md.*
J. B. Dunleavy,	*Pittsburgh, Pa.*
John T. Hughes,	*Louisville, Ky.*
T. L. Rives,	*St. Louis, Mo.*
Hyde & Goodrich,	*New Orleans, La.*
Dr. J. M. Brown,	*Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Or by addressing the Editor of the *Dental Register*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

It will be sent to the regular paying subscribers of the *Register* free of extra charge. The price for single copies will be seventy-five cents, or three copies two dollars. It will be sent to any part of the United States by mail, (postage paid.)

JAMES TAYLOR.

A. J. WATTS'

IMPROVED PREPARED GOLD.

By a course of continual experiments, and conference with the Pro fession as to its needs, this article has recently been brought to a degree of perfection, which renders it indispensable to every operator who becomes in the least experienced in its use. Its adhesive and plastic quality, and perfeot freedom from crumbling, now leave nothing to be desired in this respect.

Since its first introduction to the Profession, it has been very generally, and in many instances, exclusively, adopted by the first operators, whose combined experience demonstrates:

1st. That it requires for its successful use, peculiar tools, combined with a peculiar system of manipulation.

2nd. That it requires skill to use it, repaying even to the highest degree, by producing results heretofore unparalleled in beauty and permanency.

3rd. That after proper experience on the part of the operator, it may be used in *all* cases where foil could be used, and in many where foil could not be used at all; and in every instance with the most complete success.

4th. That after all the changing influences of time, the action of the fluids or secretions of the mouth, the effects of heat and cold, or the continual friction of mastication, stoppings properly made of the Watts' Gold, remain in all respects *permanent in their character*.

They do not absorb the fluids, nor break up, disintegrate, soften, dissolve, become porous, or in any respect change their nature or condition.

5th. That by it a large and important class of frail teeth, hitherto deemed beyond the reach of art to save, are restored to health and permanent usefulness.

6th. It has been demonstrated by actual experiment, that the Watts' Gold, which is necessarily *pure*, may be so consolidated in the process of filling, as to be one-fourth harder than melted gold, or the most skillfully packed gold foil, and even harder than 20 carat condensed gold coinage.

7th. It clearly demonstrates that its use will open a new and inviting field for skillful enterprise; and while it calls out and cultivates a higher and continually augmenting skill, it abundantly repays with an ever-increasing ratio of success, producing results hitherto unattained, or even anticipated by the Profession.

It is put up in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. boxes, containing directions for its use, and can be mailed to any part of the world.

Price, retail $32. One oz. or more at $30 per oz. For sale by the Proprietors.

April, 1855. A. J. WATTS & CO., Utica, N, Y.

REYNOLD'S TEETH PURIFYER.

The inventor and manufacturer of this elegant article for the toilet, has constituted the N. Y. Teeth Manufacturing Co. his general agent for wholesale transactions with the members of the Dental Profession, who desire to supply their patients with the best substitute for the tooth-pick that has ever been offered to their notice. It consists of fillets of India rubber, neatly cut by machinery, of proper size to pass conveniently between the teeth, for the purpose of removing foreign substances, which cause their decay. Hard and non-elastic tooth-picks cannot be passed between teeth that are very close together. This subjects all closely crowded teeth to the danger of decay. The floss silk sometimes employed for this purpose, is believed to be far inferior to the Rubber, when properly prepared.

Dr. R. G. Reynolds, of Waterbury, Conn., the manufacturer of the celebrated Dental Detergent, advertised on another page, has prepared a neat metallic case suited to the pocket or the toilet-box, which contains a quantity of the prepared Rubber, and allows one end of the fillet to project, for the purpose of convenient use.

When drawn between the teeth, this Purifier removes all foul deposits, and keeps the surfaces of the teeth beautifully polished. No teeth are so near together as to prevent its introduction; but their close contiguity serves only to flatten the Rubber, and thus spread it over a large surface.

Dentists will be furnished with the Purifier at the rate of $27 the gross, or $2 25 per doz. This rate at wholesale will leave a good margin for retail profits, at the discretion of the purchaser.

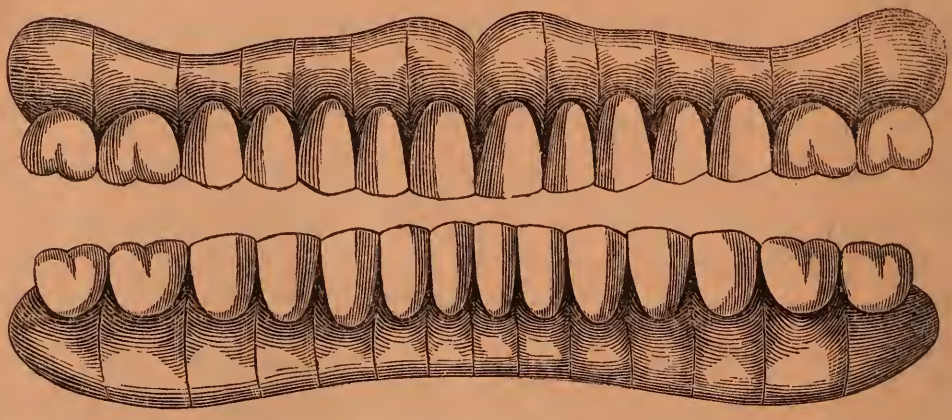
So neat and useful an article, and one so tastefully arranged, cannot fail to commend itself to the favor of the Profession and the pnblic.

Orders respectfully solicited.

The New York Teeth Manufacturing Co's

CURVATURE GUM TEETH,

SINGLE AND IN SECTIONS.



GEORGE TIEMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CUTLERY, BANDAGES, &c.

63 Chatham Street, New York.

B. S. CODMAN & Co.

Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF DENTAL GOODS,

Agents for the sale of the

N. Y. TEETH MANUFACTURING CO'S INSTRUMENTS,

FOIL, TEETH, CORUNDUM WHEELS & FILES.

Dentists can order through the above any article manufactured by the N. Y. Teeth Manufacturing Co.

WATTS'

SPONGE GOLD.

Messrs. Watts & Co., of Utica, have made arrangements to supply the New York Teeth Manufacturing Company with their Sponge Gold, of all the different Numbers; and it will be seen, on another page, that instruments for introducing it are made, and for sale, by this Company.

It is proper for us to apprise the Profession that Mr. Watts has a patent for the manufacture of Sponge Gold.

GRISWOLD'S

GOLD FOIL.

The New York Teeth Manufacturing Company are general agents for Mr. Griswold's popular *Gold Foil*, which is favorably known and extensively used; being considered by those who use it fully equal to Abbey's.

Price $28 00 per oz., with the usual discount to dealers. Also, Griswold's chemically pure Tin Foil.

N. Y. Teeth Manufacturing Co's

PURE GOLD FOIL.

This Company solicit from the Profession a trial of pure Gold Foil, of their own manufacture. They warrant it fully equal to any Foil made. Should it not prove so, on trial, it can be returned at the Company's expense.

Price $28 00 per oz., with the usual discount to dealers.

November 9, 1855.

Dr. Crowell—Dear Sir: In consequence of several Dentists', who have purchased the Allen Body, neglecting to "grind it in water in small quantities before using it," I had designed preparing an advertisement for the Forcep, simply to impress upon every one who uses the compound, the importance of grinding it in a porcelain or wedgewood mortar, with water, *at least one half hour*, and then kept moist until used. It is impossible for me to prepare the compound in any other form than *dry*, and the various ingredients will not readily unite and bake compact and solid, unless it be first ground in water.

The Gum is always to be used as put up.

With sentiments of respect,

I remain, yours, &c.,

C. S. PUTNAM, 35 Bond street, New York.

Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons.

Chapin A. Harris, A.M., M.D., Prof. of the Principles of Dental Surgery.
Thomas E. Bond, Jr., A.M., M.D., Prof. of the Principles of Dental Medicine.
Washington R. Handy, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Alfred A. Blandy, M.D., Professor of Dental Practice.
Phillip H. Austen, A.M., M.D., Professor of Dental Mechanics.
Reginald N. Wright, A.M., M.D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Metallurgy.

The Fourteenth Regular Session will commence on the 1st of November, and close on the 1st of March. The introductory month devoted to Anatomical Dissections, Mechanical Demonstrations, and Infirmary Practice, will commence on the 1st Monday in October. Infirmary summer sessions will continue twelve weeks each, commencing on the first Monday in March, and the first Monday in July. The faculty having just completed an extensive enlargement of the College Building, are now prepared to offer to Dental Students every possible facility for the acquirement of Professional knowledge and skill.

Tickets for the Course, $110; Matriculation, $3; Diploma Fee, $30; Dissection Tickets (optional) $10; Summer Infirmary Tickets (optional) $25 each; Winter Infirmary Tickets, free. Payment in advance. Board $3 to $4 per week.

P. H. AUSTEN, *Dean*, 76 Sharp Street.

The Ohio College of Dental Surgery.

SESSION OF 1855—'56.

The regular course of lectures in this institution, commences on the first Monday of November' and closes on Tuesday, succeeding the third Monday of February.

FACULTY.

JAMES TAYLOR, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of the Institutes of Dental Science.
C. B. CHAPMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
J. B. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics.
JONATHAN TAFT D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry.
H. R. SMITH, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.
GEORGE WATT, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy.

The Infirmary will be kept open most of the summer, and during the month of October special attention will be paid to operations before such of the class as can come in by that time. Those desiring *extra* opportunities for practice should avail themselves of this month's privileges.

To meet the wants of those engaged in practice, half-course tickets are issued, thus enabling them to make out a full course for graduation, without leaving their homes and practice for one entire session.

Students should bring with them such instruments as they may have on hand, also the following books, which are more or less used as Text-Books: Harris' Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery, Jourdain's Surgical Diseases of the Mouth, Wilson's Anatomy, Carpenter's Physiology, Dunglison's Therapeutics, and Turner's Chemistry.

Candidates for graduation must have attended two full courses of Lectures, the last in this school. Certificates of four years' Dental Practice, or of one full course in any respectable Dental or regular Medical College, will be received as equivalent to the first course.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Tickets are considered as cash, and when not paid for in advance, a note to the Faculty, with approved security, will be required.

Tickets for the entire course, and admissions to Dissections,	$100 00
Matriculation Ticket,	5 00
Diploma Fee,	25 00

Good and respectable Board can be had at from $3 00 to $4 00 per week.

JAMES TAYLOR, Dean.

REYNOLD'S

Dental Detergent.

The title of this elegant article for the toilet is, by no means, descriptive of all its admirable qualities. Its least desirable effect, as a *medicament*, is, that it keeps the mouth and teeth perfectly clean and sweet, washing away their impurities, and dissolving the saliva after sleep, which renders the mouth so disagreeable in the morning.

More important excellences than these, however, distinguish this decoction. It cures the tooth-ache with almost unerring certainty. This is a quality possessed, in an equal degree, by no other compound in the *materia medica.* Such a remedy for this detestable evil has been, in all ages, like the philosopher's stone, an object of universal desire. It is not at all times either possible or desirable to extract every tooth that becomes inflamed and painful. Temporary expedients for relief are sometimes indispensable. Many have been tried, but few found successful, excepting the *cold steel* of the Dentist or the Doctor, until the fortunate discovery, by Dr. Reynolds, of this most popular specific. It is not too much to call any remedy a *specific*, which will cure any specific disease in ninety-nine cases of a hundred. The experience of many hundreds of persons, among whom are physicians of the highest reputation, enables us to say that a failure of this Detergent to allay or cure the tooth-ache, when faithfully applied, is unknown. Not unfrequently, the very first application performs the work; yet, like many other medicines, it generally requires repetition, and sometimes should be rubbed into the gums with the finger or a tooth-brush repeatedly.

Furthermore, the Dental Detergent recommends itself to the favor of all individuals and families able to afford the common comforts of life, by healing diseased gums, reducing inflammation, and removing from the breath the intolerable effluvia of decaying teeth, and the still more execrable odors of that vile and loathsome weed, which no animal, excepting man and the tobacco worm, has ever been known to eat.

This remedy for tooth-ache and diseased gums, employed likewise as a Dentrifice, with signal advantage, has been tested for several years by Dentists, Physicians, and their patients, until the introduction of it to the Dental Profession becomes at once a duty and a charity.

It is not too much to say of it, that wherever it has been fairly tried, it has met with decided approbation, such as we believe has not attended the use of any other article intended for the same purpose.

It has been used In the city of New York by many individuals, and recommended by Dentists who have tested its efficacy in curing tooth-ache, diseased gums, and incipient tartarous accumulations, for several years past; so that no doubt can be reasonably entertained as to its value, both in private and professional practice. In fact, it occupies a place in dental therapeutics, which no other known article is capable of filling with equal success and satisfaction. At wholesale, in lots not less than 12 bottles, it will be packed and forwarded to cash orders at 25 per cent. discount from retail prices, which are :—For 16 oz. bottles, $1 00; for 8 oz. bottles, 50 cents.

THE

New York Teeth Manufacturing Company,

NO. 404 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Teeth, Foil, Instruments, Files, Lathes, chairs, Spittoons, Corundum Wheels, &c. &c. and dealers in every description of Dental Goods.

We offer to the Profession an *immense* assortment of sizes, forms, and colors of Teeth, consisting of the usual curvature styles. Our improved curvature, Thick Gums, for restoring the contour of the lips and face, Front Gums in sections of three teeth, Gum, Molar, and Bicusped, in sections of two teeth; also the usual style of Gum Teeth, of improved forms and in almost endless variety.

Plain Teeth of every size and description; Pivot Teeth; also a large variety of sizes and forms for continuous gum work; together with the entire assortment formerly made by Dr. Jas. Alcock.

To those unacquainted with the Company's Teeth, they offer the following recommendations:

"The undersigned have used the Teeth manufactured by the N. Y. Teeth Manufacturing Company, 404 Broadway, N. Y., and they take pleasure in recommending them to the Profession, as combining all the essential elements of good teeth, in a superior degree; viz., successful resistance to the action of fire, in single and repeated heating, great strength, clearness or translucency, beauty of form and coloring, and adaptation for setting."

Dr. GEORGE E. HAWES, N. Y.
" A. W. BROWN, N. Y.
" R. P. COOK, N. Y.
" S. H. TWITCHELL, Williamsburgh.
" B. HOWE, N. Y.
" WM. C. BENNETT, N. Y.
" S. J. DORRANCE, Newark, N. J.
" PETER STANBROUGH, Newburgh.
" JOHN M. HOWE, New York.
" J. S. CLARK, N. Y.
" GEO. SMILIE, N. Y.
" C. S. PUTNAM, N. Y.

Dr. JOHN ALLEN, N. Y.
" WM. MEAD, Newark.
" E. HENRY, Savannah, Ga.
" C. W. GRANT, Newburgh.
" J. C. DUELL, Amsterdam, N. Y.
" F. B. ABBOTT, Derby, Conn.
" LYON BERHARD, N. Y.
" E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y.
" WM. CROSS, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
" ALFRED GOODELL, New York.
" T. B. GUNNING, N. Y.
" L. G. BARTLETT, Ithica.

Dr. DURKIN, New York.

We select a few of the many recommendations received by letter.

"The Profession have only to use your Teeth to be satisfied of their superiority.
"HIRAM M. SHAW."

"Dr. Stanbrough is in ecstacies over your Teeth, and says Dentistry is very greatly advanced by your doings. C. W. GRANT, Newburgh."

"Our customers are very much pleased with your Teeth, and we can sell a great many.
"B. S. CODMAN & Co., Boston."

"Our Dentists seem much pleased with them. CARLETON & HOVEY, Lowell."

"The New York Teeth Manufacturing Company have now on hand a fine assortment of Teeth, of a perfectly natural form when mounted, which are made expressly for the style of work known as Continuous Gums. They are made in sets, including molars and bicuspids, and of such form upon the grinding surfaces as to produce a perfect articulation, without marring the beauty of the Teeth by grinding." JOHN ALLEN.

Orders will be filled without delay by the Actuaries of the Company, who are experienced in the practice of Dentistry and sale of Teeth; consequently Dentists may rely upon having their Teeth selected with strict regard to description, and the requirements of each case.

Respectfully,

SOLYMAN BROWN,
CHARLES S. MILES, } Actuaries.
JOHN M. CROWELL.